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“ king of the Romans, called Antoninus Augustus,  
 “ Peroz, or Perozes, king of the Persians, (Parthians)  
 “ made an irruption into the Roman empire; from  
 “ whence he deduced the name Perozes, which  
 “ signifies *The Conqueror*, or *The Victor*, having  
 “ before been denominated Vologesus, according to  
 “ the Greeks, but by what name he went amongst  
 “ the Persians I have not yet been able to learn.”  
 Which passage seems not only to point at the defeat of  
 Lucius Attidius in (8) Syria, but likewise at the terrible  
 overthrow given the Romans in Armenia, soon after  
 Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus ascended the  
 imperial throne.

I shall only beg leave at present to add, that the  
 (9) Arabic Firûz and the Persic or Armenian Peroz  
 agree intirely in signification, (10) if they may not be  
 considered as absolutely the same word; that a Persian  
 king, named Firûz by the Arabs, (11) is called Perozes  
 (Περρόζης) by Agathias; that (12) Moses Chorenensis  
 and one, at least, of the medals here described mu-  
 tually strengthen and support each other; and that  
 I am, with all possible consideration and esteem,

S I R,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Christ-Church, Oxon.

June 30, 1766.

John Swinton.

(8) Jul. Capitolin. ubi sup.

(9) Al Makîn; Greg. Abu'l Faraj, Ism. Abulfed, aliique  
 scriptor. Arab. Firûz, (ف. يوز) is rendered *Felicitas*, *Victoria*,  
 &c. by Golius; and by Meninski *Victoriosus*, *Felix*, *Prosper*. It  
 is a Persic word.

(10) Golius, Meninski, aliique lexicograph. Arab. & Persic.

(11) Agath. Scholast. *De Imper. & Reb. Gest. Imperat. Justinian.* Lib. IV. p. 137. Parisiis, 1660.

(12) Moses Chorenens. ubi sup.

ERRATUM, in *Philos. Transact.* Vol. LIV.

Page \*139. note, l. 2. for שׁע read שׂת.

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